patriotism of the people, a persistent and fair presentation of those great national and conservative principles of our party, we will not only be able to defeat those traiterous agitators, but will once more restore that "age of reason" and good feeling which years ago reigned in every quarter of our common country, when geographical lines were unknown, and when to be citizens of the *United States* was to be

brothers of one common country. If my fellow Democrats, however, find one with more strength, who will serve them for the same wages, and desire to secure those services, I will be the last man to complain, but, on the contrary, will do my best to secure the burden on his more brawny shoulders. Yours, most willing to serve, John H. Stringfellow.

LECTURE ON ART.

On Saturday night, Mr. F. W. Lander delivered a lecture in the hall of the Washington Art Association, which was listened to with much satisfaction by an appreciating audience. He chose for his subject, "The American Mind—its aptitude to the Culture of Art." A triend has furnished us with the following sequel in a State Constitution. A large pro-

sketch of his remarks: The Lecturer defined the American mind as neither Teutonic, Norman, Celtic, nor Anglo-Saxon. He wished to be spared the small suspicion that he rejected the manifestation of any phase of any nationality on this soil, in speaking of the powers of the American life. But the latter, whether Celtic, Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon, or wild Indian, or a part and parcel with each, was all that had thrust this nation upwards and onwards, until the problem of selfelevation was no longer an unworked theorem in the brain of the enthusiast. Although its movement had been irresistibly impelled by the powers of capital, the real American mind sprung full armed from the scheming brain of the populace. The American aristocracy was that of foreign worship; of conventionality, of Parisian fashions. If an aristocracy of the cultivated intellect existed, it was as the mere city clique, sitting apart, its cold face averted from the heroic movements of the daily life, shutting its ears to the cry of the human, rung out from the masses of the people on this soil.

Those who dwelt at the cold finger-tips of our body politic had denied to it an individuality; he claimed for it a heart, a soul, and an inspiration. Its heart had been shown in its susceptibility to impressions, in its mistakes and follies. It welcomed a Hungarian refugee, clapped its hands at the charities of a Jenny Lind, followed at the funeral of a Bill Poole, rose in indignation at a wrong perpetrated at the ballot-box, sweeping over the land in a wave of feeling, that broke down every bulwark of politi-cal chicanery, yet subsided within the year to the ordinary currents of reason and discretion. Without presuming to refer to painting and sculpture, he averred that our poets had failed of appreciation by the People, because they had worshipped foreign themes and turns of expression. As an example, he cited the song of the Star-Spangled Banner, which came up

water into the eyes," of a whole population. He inferred, that to educate this nation to an appreciation of Art, the public mind must be

to no standard rule of foreign criticism. Even if a pebble, as Dickens had inimitably said,

it dropped into the heart, and splashed the

genius of invention. That the divine inspiration sat by the hearth of the representative man, whether the Shakspeare or the Fulton. That this nation was inspired, was marked upon its daily life. Inspiration had guided it from the outset, from the sublime self-reliance of the heroes of the Revolution, down to the fervor and faith in high purpose that sent the earnest Kane beneath the level sunbeams of the Pole. Its progress had been guided by those apprehen-sions beyond clever thought, and lit by the fightning flashes of genius. He maintained that Art was neither shrewd, nor sharp, nor cold; that puthos, and fervor, and faith in the sublimity of high aspiration, were the children of Art, since the glorious form of our mother Eve first knelt by the sleeping Adam. The morning sunbeam could not fall upon the gray, natear-drop glimmering upon its dagger-like point. And he declared that the inauguration of such an association as their own purported to be, in the capital of the nation, would shed its morning subbeam upon the faith and pith and purpose of this heroic nation, until Art should nd forth, crowned with the glories of painting, poetry, and scalpture.

The lecture was interspersed with original

poetry.
In closing the address, the lecturer used a more elevated style of poetry, and gave, in the Spenserian stanza, a glowing description of spiration; its effect on Art; its presence in the American life; and the grand themes which it might commemorate here.

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

The undersigned, whose individual means were exceedingly limited when he first engaged in the struggle for Liberty in Kansas, being now still more destitute, and no less anxious than in time past to continue his efforts to sus-tain that cause, is induced to make this earnest appeal to the Friends of Freedom throughout the United States, in the firm belief that his call will not go unheeded. I ask all honest lovers of Liberty and Human Rights, both male and female, to hold up my hands by contributowns, villages, societies, churches, or individ-

I will endeavor to make a judicious and faithful application of all such means as I may be supplied with. Contributions may be sent in drafts to W. H. D. Callender, Cashier State Bank, Hartford, Ct. It is my intention to visit as many places as I can during my stay in the States, provided I am first informed of the disposition of the inhabitants to aid me in my efforts, as well as to receive my visit. Information may be communicated to me (care of Massasoit House) at Springfield, Mass. Will editers of newspapers friendly to the cause kindly second the measure, and also give this some half dozen insertions? Will either gentlemen or ladies, or both, who love the cause, volunteer to take up the business? It is with no little sacrifice of personal feeling, that I appear in this manner before the public. JOHN BROWN.

LAWRENCE, Sept. 14, 1856. MY DEAR SIR: I take this opportunity to express to you my sincere gratification that the ate report that you were among the killed at

the battle of Ossawatomie is incorrect.
Your course, so far as I have been informed, Your course, so far as I have been informed, has been such as to merit the highest praise from every patriot; and I cheerfully accord to for Fremont and Dayton was not a mere temyou my heartfelt thanks for your prompt, effi-cient, and timely action against the invaders of cient, and timely action against the invaders of our rights and the murderers of our citizens. singular, in view of the combination between flistory will give your name a proud place on the Americans and Democrats. This sort of

May Heaven preserve your life and health, and prosper your noble purposes. Your friend. Gen GERRIT SWITH Capt. John Brown.

SLAVERY EXTENSION IN OREGON.

NEW YORK, March 18, 1857. To the Editor of the National Era:

You will see in the papers of this and other cities allusions to the expected denouement of the long and undisturbed plot of Missouri Democracy on the Pacific shores, in the silent development of a State Constitution favorable to Slavery in Oregon. I trust you will not pass them by, as premature and unreasonable fears. They are actual and imminent facts, and deserve your serious consideration. And deriving importance from the new era pro-claimed from the United States Supreme Bench, and inaugurated with Mr. Buchanan, they should receive the attention of every reflecting lover of Freedom.

For many years I have been a dweller on the shores of the Pacific. I have seen the portion of the inhabitants of Oregon are emigrants from Western Missouri. The hatred of these people for the dark races, mixed with the hope of plunder and the prospect of specula-tion, have led to those infamous aggressions on the rights of the weaker, denominated Indian wars. Never were wars more unjust or inex-cusable. Some of the early settlers in Oregon were in California when the State Constitution was formed, and were the most active on the side of the Pro-Slavery men. The partiality of the most prominent of the oldest inhabitants of the Territory to a state of society admitting Slavery, has been long and well settled. And they have given a coloring to the customs of they have given a coloring to the customs of the country, and imparted a tone to legisla-tion in keeping with the spirit they entertain. At the distance of the breadth of the Continent from the agitation of the subject, and conse-quently indifferent to its fate, that portion of the Oregon community dissenting from the views of their Missouri and other Pro-Slavery neighbors, have easily been lulled to a false repose, and until recently perceived no occssion to provide against the contingency which has come. Late accounts represent that the organization of the Republican party is proceeding with considerable activity. But this is not enough to save the Territory to Freedom. The Border Democracy will outvote them. Unless something be done, a Slave Constitution will be fastaned on Oregon.
Let it not be asked, "What then?" What

though Slavery be legalized, how can it thrive there? The folly of the question is demonstra-ted in the struggle to establish Slavery in Kansas, a country possessing a climate less mild (and comparably few attractions and advantages) than Oregon, for slave labor. And whether it will be profitable or not, I think is very well shown in the desire of slave propagandists to establish it there. It would hardly have been worked for with the perseverance which has marked the labors of Lane, Curry, and others, for the past six or seven years, if there were not some profit to be derived from engrafting it upon the State Constitution.

Another, and to my mind not less important objection, is the license it would give the conrelieved from its confusion as to the offices of | tinued ill treatment of the Indians, who are re-Art and the labors of the artist. Speaking as one from the masses of the people, one who had long since surrendered a love of the ideal for to liberty and humane usage, by being born the plainer duties of practical life, he assumed | under a dark skin, as the negro. It is high that this must be done by an attention to the themes of the soil. A nation whose hospitality progress of this age, that some acknowledgment had become a mania of the populace, whose patriotism was learned by heart, should be either of the correctness of this principle, or an taught to know that to consecrate the heroics opposite one. And since the late decision of I should have been weak and foolish indeed, by this course alone can they be maintained.

Mo man has ever yet to the promptings of the deceiver. Act as a united band of brothers, bound together by one common tie. Your interests are the same; and taught to know that to consecrate the heroics circle of appreciation. A nation that had never our Government, it remains for that mighty entirely unscathed, especially as I was required, of a kind and munificent providence.

To you, the pass the design that had never our Government, it remains for that mighty entirely unscathed, especially as I was required, if not to come in conflict with, at least to thwart of a kind and munificent providence.

To you, the peaceable citizens of Kansas, I their heroic bustling life, would never fail to chronicle the efforts of this other hero, whose battle-field was the struggle with the demons of the unattainable, and whose deadly march of the tribes of Oregon and Washington Terriwas through the privations that purify and ex-alt to immortality.

He held that the genius of evolving was the worse, if Oregon should become a slave State.

But what shall be done? I answer, that which should have been done long ago. Open the way for Western civilization to those shores; or, rather, now that there is a way provided under the bills passed by last Congress for roads across the Plains, to be protected by United States troops, let Northern newspapers and Aid Societies extend the same assistance to emigration in that direction as they do to the States and Territories on the Mississippi and its tribu-taries. Let them inform and encourage such emigration. If the work be begun at once, the destiny and foreshadowing of Oregon may be perhaps averted; its consequences may cer-tainly be arrested in behalf of free labor and the poor Indian, and in the end totally subverted. Instead of contining their discussions a radiant home of huez and splendors, with a California, also much in need of reforming, and set forth the advantages of both countries in respect of their resources and attractions to a large and permanent population. Either this read its secret thoughts, will approve my purmust be done, or we shall see a worse state of things than has ever yet appeared on the Pacific coast.

> THE FIRST ELECTIONS of the present year open the political prospect auspiciously for the Republicans. In New York State, the town elections have resulted in the choice of Super-visors, as follows:

	4	1856			-	1857			
		Rep		. K. N.		Dem.	K. N		
Alleghany		13	9	. 7	21	8	1		
Broome-		4	8	2	8	4	2		
Cattaraugus		22	3 5	1	19	6	6		
Cayuga -		9	5	11	21	4	0		
Chautauque		15	2	8	20	2	3		
Chemung		1	7	2	2	4	1		
Chenango		7	5	8	10	7	2		
Columbia	,	8	10	2	10	7	2		
Cortland		8	3	4	8	4277772	4		
Delaware		6	5	7	8	6	4		
Erie		1	22	11	7	22	5		
Fulton -		3	5	2	4	4	2 2 4 4 5 2 2		
Herkimer		10	3	6	12	5	2		
Jefferson		4	11	4	10	12	0		
Lewis -		9	7	i	9	5	2		
Madison		10	2	2	13	0'	ī		
Monroe -		13	9	7	10	12			
Montgomery		2	5	3	3	5 2	7 2		
Oneida -		13		D	20	14 =	0		
Onondaga			5	10	17	15	i		
Oswego -	:		7	5	10	7 2	4		
Otsego -		11	13	0	17	7-	0		
Richmond		0		2	1	3	0		
Saratoga		7	2	11	7	6	6		
Schoharie		5	7	4	6	8-	2		
St. Lawrence			2	8	25	8-	1		
Steuben		6	9	16	25	4 '	2		
Sullivan		3	5	6	6	3	2		
Tioga -		2	7	ĭ	7	3	0		
Ulster -		ĩ	7	10	4	5	3		
Washington		7	7 5	5	12	1	4		
Wayne -		7	3		12	2	2		
Wyoming		9	7	4	12	4.6	ō		
Yates -		6	7 2	ĭ	7	i	1		
	4	-							
	-	964	991	171	384	195	76		

Bepublican gain since last year Democratic loss since last year Know Nothing loss since last year Majority against Republicans last year

Republican majority over both this year - 113 This is as far as heard from, but it is sufficient to show that the extraordinary popularity thistory will give your name a proud place on her pages, and posterity will pay homage to your heroism in the cause of God and Humanity.

Trusting that you will conclude to remain in Kansas, and serve "during the war" the cause you have done so much to sustain, and with carriest prayers for your health and with the cause of God and Humanity.

American organization appears to be fast expenses prayers for your health and with the cause of God and Humanity.

American organization appears to be fast expenses the cause of God and Humanity.

Having determined to resign the executive office, and retire again to the quiet scenes of private life, and the enjoyment of those domestic comforts of which I have so lorg been deprived, I deem it proper to address you on the occasion of my departure.

The office from which I now voluntarily with-

draw was unsought by me, and at the time of its acceptance was by no iseans desirable. This was quite evident from the deplorable morals, civil, and political condition of the Territory—the discord, contention, and deadly strife, which then and there prevailed—and the painful anxiety with which it was regarded by patriotic citizens in every portion of the American Union. To attempt to govern Kansas at such a period, and under such circumstances, was to assume no ordinary responsibilities. Few men could have desired to undertake the task, and none would have been so presumptuous without serious forebodings as to the result. That I should have hesitated, is no matter of astonishment to those acquainted with the facts; but that I actually cepted the appointment, was a well-grounded source of regret to many of my well-tried friends, who looked upon the enterprise as one that could terminate in nothing but disaster to myself. It was not supposed possible that order could be because to myself. could be brought, in any reasonable space of time, and with the means at my command, from

the then existing chaos.

Without descanting upon the feelings, principles, and motives, which prompted me, suffice it to say that I accepted the President's tender of the office of Governor. In doing so, I sacrificed the comforts of a home, endested by the strongest earthly ties and most sacred associations to embark in an undertaking which presented at the best but a dark and unsatisfactory prospec. I reached Kansas, and entered upon the discharge of my efficial duties, in the most gloomy hour of her history. Desolation and ruin reigned on every hand; homes and firesides were deserted; the smoke of turning dwellings darkened the atmosphere; women and children, driven from their habitation, wandered over the prairies and among the woodlands, or sought refuge and protection ever among the Indian tribes. The highways were infested with numerous predatory bands, and the towns were fortified and garrisoned by armies of conflicting

partisans, each excited a most to frenzy, and termined upon mutual extermination. Such was, without exaggeration, the condition of the Territory at the period of my arrival. Her treasury were bankrupt. There gressional appropriations intended to defray the expenses of the year, were insufficient to meet the demands of a fortnight. The laws were null, the courts virtually suspended, and myself to the work. For six donths I have labored with unceasing industry. The accustomed needed hours for sleep have been employed in sorted, in every emergence, for the required funds. Whether these and this services and will-ing sacrifices have been teneficial to Kansas and my country, you are bundantly qualified

That I have met with 'position, and even bitter vituperation, and vit dictive malice, is no matter for astonishment. No man has ever yet held an important or rest insible post, in our distinct the prevailing harmony. To every appeal to these, turn a deaf car, as did the Saviour of men to the promptings of the deceiver. Act as a held an important or rest insible post, in our had I expected to pass through the hery ordeal | Follow this, and your hearts and homes will be passions, or rid the Territ ry of many lawless, reckless, and desperate m n. Besides, it were and comfort your kind assurances and hearty impossible to come in confect with the conflicting interests which gove ned the conduct of trying hours. You have my sincerest thanks many well-disposed persone, without becoming an object of mistrust and abuse. While from others, whose sole object was notoriously personal advancement at any tacrifice of the gen eral good and at every hazard, it would have been ridiculous to anticipate the meed of praise for disinterested action; and hence, however palpable might have been my patriotism, however just my official condict, or however beneficial in its results, I do no marvel that my mo-tives have been impugn and my integrity maligned. It is, however so well known that I need scarcely record the fact, that those who have attributed my labors o a desire for gubernatorial or senatorial hond), were and are themselves the aspirants for toose high trusts and powers, and collishly imakined that I stood between them and the consonnation of their ambitious designs and high-Lwering hopes.

But whatever may be toought or said of my motives or desires, I have the proud consciousness of leaving this scene of my severe and anxious toil with coan hands, and the satisfactory conviction to it He who can pen-etrate the inmost recess's of the heart, and read its secret thoughts, will approve my purdo equal and exact justics to all men, however humble or exalted. I be schewed all sechymble or exaited. I have eschewed all sectional disputations, kept cloof from all party affiliations, and have alice scorned numerous threats of personal injury and violence, and the most flattering promises of advancement and reward. And I ask and claim nothing more for the part I have acted, than the simple merit occasion, regardless of the opinions of men, and utterly fearless of consequences. Occasionally I

have been forced to asst the great responsibilities, and depend solely in on my own resources to accomplish important that; but in all such instances I have carefull, examined surrounding circumstances, weig jed well the probable results, and acted upon my own deliberate judgment; and in now revit wing them, I am so well satisfied with the polyments and acted upon my own deliberate judgment; and in now revit wing them, I am so well satisfied with the polyments. well satisfied with the pol' y uniformly pursued, that were it to be done over again, it should not be changed in the slightest particular.

In parting with you, I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warning. You are well award that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory were occasioned by men who had no special interest in it welfare. Many of them were not even re dents; whilst it is quite evident that others were influenced alto-gether, in the part they to k in the disturbances, by mercenary or other p sonal considerations. The great body of the a tual citizens are conservative, law abiding, reacceloving men, disposed rather to make satisfices for conciliation and consequent peace, than to insist for their entire rights, should the eneral good thereby be caused to suffer. Soile of them, under the influence of the prevailin? excitement and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of grievous mistakes, but n't with the deliberate ntention of doing wrong

A very few men, resolved upon mischief, may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community. involve in fearful strife an entire community.

This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the Territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful callings, small combinations of crafty, scheming, and designing men, succeeded, from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already done. They never desired that the present peace should be never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they in end that it shall continue, if they have the power to prevent it. In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections you hear only the expressions of evil desires and intentions. Watch then, with a special, jeal us, and suspicious eye, those who are continua ly indulging surmises of renewed hostilities. hey are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reason to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this Terri-tory, but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

West—should unite together for that which is and must be regarded as a common cause—
the People of Kansas Territory:

Having determined to resign the executive office, and retire again to the quiet scenes of primary whisper a desire for its dissolution—no matter what may be his pretensions, or to what faction of Singapore. The English and German residents and must be regarded as a common cause—
the preservation of the Union; and he who shall
whisper a desire for its dissolution—no matter
what may be his pretensions, or to what faction
or party he claims to belong—is unworthy of
your confidence, deserves your strongest reprobation, and should be branded as a traitor to his
country. There is a roll conjugation from the of Singapore have been obliged to arm them-selves against attacks in the streets from the infuriated Chinese, who were joined by the

country. There is a voice crying from the grave of one whose memory is dearly cherished in every patriotic heart, and let it not cry in vain. It tells you that this attempt at dissolu-Majays."
The fire produced in the outskirts of Canton by the British bombardment had extended itself to the city, and the latter had become one sheet of flame. tion is no new thing; but that even as early as the days of our first President it was agitated The Paris Journal says: "We learn by the latest news from China, under date of Dec. 15, that the Court of Pekin by ambitions aspirants for place and power.

And if the appeal of a still mere recent hero and patriot was needed in his time, how much more applicable is it now and in this Territory?

"The possible dissolution of the Union," he says, "has at length become on ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warn-The London Post of March 4 says: ing voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union?
Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of
those who have taken an active part in these
unwise and unprofitable discussions a want of Pekin, and that the Russian Mission enjoys advantge at Pekin to which all European nations are equally entitled. M. Timkowski, who concluded a treaty with China, has long resided at Pekin, and it is said he has recently concluded another treaty, by which Russia obtains still larger privileges, and the grant of three thousand acres in Chusan, as a naval port. patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachments find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren;

izens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples,

and especially in the history of republics."

When I look upon the present condition of the Territory, and contrast it with what it was when I first entered it, I feel satisfied that my administration has not been prejudicial to its interests. On every hand, I now perceive unmistakable indications of welfare and pros-perity. The honest settler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children clustering around him, unmolested, and fearless of danger. The solitary traveller pursues his way unharmed, over every public thoroughfare. The torch of the incendiary has been extinguished, and the cabins which by it were destroyed have been replaced with more substanial buildings. Hordes of banditti no longer lie in wait in every ravine for plunder and assassination. Invasions were no pecuniary resources within herself, to of hostile armies have ceased, and infuriated meet the exigencies of the time. The Conpartisans, living in our midst, have emphatically turned their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Laborers are everywhere at work-farms undergoing rapid improvements, merchants are driving a thrithe civil arm of the Goverament almost entirely powerless. Action—prompt, decisive, energetic action—was necessary. I at once saw what was needed, and without hesitation gave without precedent, until in some places it is the public service. Night and day have official duties demanded unremitting attention. I have had no proper leisure moments for rest or reccreation. My health has falled under the pressure. Nor is this all; to my own private pure without assurance of recommendations. commanding prices that never could have been sure. Nor is this all; to my own private purse, without assurance of reimbursement, have I resorted, in every emergence, for the required funds. Whether these ards us services and will-mastery, must lead to desolation. Watch closely, and condemn in its infancy, every insidious movement that can possibly tend to discord and disunion. Suffer no local prejudices to disturb

owe my grateful acknowledgments for the aid

and my earnest prayers that you may be abundantly rewarded of Heaven.

To the ladies of the Territory—the wives mothers, sisters, and daughters, of the honest settlers—I am also under a weight of obligation. Their pious prayers have not been raised in vain, nor their numerous assurances of con-fidence in the policy of my administration failed

to exert a salutary influence.

And last, though not the least, I must not be nmindful of the noble men who form the ilitary department of the West. To Gen. Persifer F. Smith, and the officers acting under his command, I return my thanks for many valuable services. Although from different parts of the Union, and naturally imbued with sectional prejudices, I know of no instance in which such prejudices, I know of no instance in which such prejudices have been permitted to stand in the way of a faithful, ready, cheerful, and energetic discharge of duty. Their conduct in this respect is worthy of universal commendation, and presents a bright example for those executing the civil power. The good behaviour of all the soldiers who were called upon to assist me, is in fact deserving of es-pecial notice. Many of these troops, officers and men, had served with me on the fields of Mexico, against a foreign foe, and it is a source of no little satisfaction to know that the lau-rels there won have been further agorned by the praise worthy alacrity with which they aided to

and overruling providence of that great Being who holds in his hands the destinies alike of men and of nations, I bid fare well to Kansas of having endeavored (*) perform my duty. and her people, trusting that whatever events. This I have done, at all times and upon every may hereafter befall them, they will, in the exercise of His wiedom, goodness, and power, be so directed as to promote their own best inthey are destined to form a most importar JOHN W. GEARY.

Lecompton, March 12, 1857. FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Defeat of the Palmerston Ministry in the House of Commons -The China War-Treaty Between England and Persia - Spanish Hostilities Against Mexico.

The Cunard screw steamship Alps, from Liv erpool at 5 P. M. on the 4th inst, arrived at Boston on the morning of the 20th, at 8.15. Her advices are four days later than those received

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., the Government was defeated on Mr. Cobden's motion regarding the operations at Canton. The vote stood 268 for the motion and 247 against it. It was not thought, how ever, that Lord Palmerston would resign or dis

solve Parliament at present.
Sir J. F. Crampton, late British Minister to
the United States, has been appointed British Minister to the King of Hanover. Hong Kong dates by the Oriental mail are to the 15th of January. There appears to have been no further operations against Canton Despatches from Sir John Bowring and Admi ral Seymour give accounts of the attempt made to retake Teatolum fort, and of an attack upon the British shipping by a vast number of Chinese

junks.

The attack was well concerted, and made at low water, when a large man-of-war could not safely manceuvre; but it was brilliantly repelled. Sir Michael Seymour had thought it wise to abandon his post at the Dutch Folly and the Factory Gardens, and had strengthened his positions at the forts lower down the river. Five hundred men were expected at Singapore. The details of the massacre of the Europeans on board the Thistle are also communicated in these dispatches. On the 12th of January, the whole of the guburbs west of Canton were burnt by the British forces. A large fire had also taken place inside the city. The Mandarins have issued, in various districts, the most blood-thirsty edicts against the English; and have offered large rewards to those who may succeed in as-sassination or incendiarism in Hong Kong. All the Chinese have been ordered to quit the service

In relation to the outrages committed by Sherrard affair is similar to those already reported. He says, however, that the account published in the Republican over the signature of Jones is a tissue of falschoods.

The Governor complains bitterly of the obstruction and mutilation of correspondence. He says the mail bags are constantly opened,

ment of a Slavery Constitution inevitable.

has published a decree prohibiting all subjects of the Celestial Empire from trading with the English. Disobedience is to be punished with pondent of the New Orleans Picayune reports: The slave trade is quite active now, and vessels are almost daily despatched to the coast of Africa. The brig Miller, formerly of your city, sailed hence on the 4th. She cleared in this custom-house for Montevideo, but every-"It should not be forgotten, in considering the China question, that the Court of St. Peters-burg is now closely allied with the Court of Pekin, and that the Russian Mission enjoys body saw her slave deck when she was being fitted up in Regla. We hear of landings all along the coast, and the fact is so notorious that every one begins to believe that certain parties, high in effice, not excluding foreigners, have lent themselves to the scheme, and are in

The tea market again advanced in London on the 3d inst, and 1s. \(\frac{1}{2}d\) per pound has been paid for about 5,000 chests of common Congou.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post writes on Monday evening: "The bases of a treaty between Persia and England are nor yet signed. Hostilities are suspended, but there is no regular armistice. No representations have been or will be made at Teheran by the friendly Powers, until the bases A despatch from Paris, dated 3d instant, says that the treaty with Persia was signed there that

The Spanish Minister has adddressed a note to the representatives of Spain at the European Courts, explaining the quarrel with Mexico The expedition to concentrate at Havana will altogether consist of thirty vessels of war, and will have a numerous army on board. The Spanish Government deplores the necessity of resorting to such measures towards a nation united to Spain in blood, language, and reli gion; but it hopes everybody will understand the obligation it is under to avenge the national dignity.

of the treaty are signed.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. LATER FROM NICARAGUA-EXPLOITS OF COL. TITUS. THE KANSAS RUFFIAN

The steamship Tennessee arrived at New York last Sunday, bringing dates from Grey-town to the 7th inst., and Aspinwall to the 10th

The position of affairs in Nicaragua remains very much the same as before. Walker holds Rivas. The allies are at San Jorge, on Lake Nicaragua, two miles from Rivas. attacked San Jorge twice without effect. Col. Caycee, who brought down the Rangers to San Juan del Sur to escort Mrs. Dusenbury, was attacked on his return by a superior force of Costa Ricans, and driven into San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific. Col. Lockridge has taken Serapiqui, and at-tempted Fort Castillo; the latter failed, from the

cowardice of Col. Titus, who led the party. The enemy burned the village of Castillo, but still Lockridge recovered one of the hoats : another has been burned. He has his chief force now in Carlos Island, a short distance below Castillo; also a garrison at Serapiqui, com-manded by Col. Anderson. Titus has left him,

and gone to Rivas, by way of the Isthmus of The U. S. ship Saratoga, and English armed essels Archer, Cossack, Victor, Intrepid, and Pioneer, were at San Juan when the Tennessee

left. The Cyane was at Aspinwall. The Panama Star has the following " Aspinwall, March 9 .- The British steamer Clyde arrived here from Greytown at noon,

"Col. Lockridge has garrisoned Greytown. On the 18th, Col. Titus held a parley with the Costa Ricans at Castillo, and permitted a mes-genger to pass through his lines from their forces, on condition that they would surrender

next day at noon.

"One hour before the time specified, the messenger returned with a large Costa Rican force, under Gen. Mora, who drove Titus from his position, with loss. On the 3d, the river steamer Reserve returned to Punta Arenas, and was boarded by a British officer, with the usual offer of protection to any of the Nicaraguan army; upon which Titus abused the officer, who returned to his ship, and had Titus taken a prisoner, and placed on board the frigate Cossack "The Reserve was seized, and placed along-side the gun-boat Victor. A gun-boat was immediately despatched to inform Capt. Erskine. the commander of the squadron, at Pearl Key Lagoon, of the above. The following morning, immediately on its arrival, Titus and the steamer were released, by order of Captain

The War in Peru. The Peruvian war steamer Tumbes, from Huanchaco, with General Caravedo, and a voluntary force of about 200 men. arrived at Palta on the 16th of February | left next day for La Husca, to recruit his men, previous to marching on Picora.

News had been received at Paita, that Gen. Caravedo had taken possession of the city of Picota, after six hours' hard fighting; loss of killed and wounded very considerable on both

On the 27th, the Peruvian war steamer arrived from Lambayeque for coals and provis-ions. She brought a report that General Vivanco had left Truxillo with all the forces, and had taken up quarters at Lambayeque.

Another Fugitive Slave Case in Boston, The Boston Journal of the 18th inst. says; For some time past, a colored man has been residing as a servant with a gentleman in business in this city, but residing in a neighboring

A day or two since, some persons riding in the cars overheard some conversation which dithey have been watching the movements in re-

rected their attention towards this man, and gard to him since.

They went to see the man; he admitted that he ran away from Virginia some ten years since,

and thought it impossible that any one would and thought it impossible that any one would come after him at this late day. As he had a good place, he declined to take the advice of his friends to take a passage on the underground railway, but requested them to keep him informed if there was any immediate danger.

Thus matters rested until this morning, when his friends became convinced that an attempt was to be made to arrest him, and sent a mesager to arrest him, and sent a mesager to arrest him, and sent a feefer. senger to urge him to flee to a place of safety. The messenger had been gone out an hour, when the friends on the watch in the city, see-

ing the danger increasing, started another ex-press out to hurry the black man away, and this one was followed immediately by another carriage, said to contain officers going out to arrest him.

The result is not yet known, though reporsays that the man has got clear, and is safe, APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT .- On the 18th instant the Cabinet made the following appointments for Boston :

District Attorney-Charles L. Woodbury, vice Hallett.

Marshal-Watson Freeman, re-appointed. William Pierce has been appointed positives ter of Chicago, vice Cook, whose commission is

For Collector-Arthur W. Austin, vice Peas-

GOVERNOR GEARY'S RESIGNATION.—The St. Louis Democrat of March 17 publishes a state-ment relative to the affairs of Kansas, given by Governor Geary. From this document it appears that the cause of Governor Geary's appears that the cause of President Pierce to falfil the pledges made at the time of his (Geary's) appointment. These pledges were to support him with an army of militia at the cabinet, and had with them a long conversation on the affairs in Kansas. appears that the cause of Governor Geary's

Pro-Slavery men, he says one half has not yet been told. He pronounces the murder of Buf-fum by Hays the most cold-blooded and atrocious affair ever witnessed. His version of the Sherrard affair is similar to those already re-

and all objectionable matter to or from him extracted. The Governor thinks the establish-

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA .-Under date of March 7, the Havana corres-

actual possession of nice sums for their complaisance. Brig. Lerrano, Governor of Trinidad, is reported to have realized over \$200,000 within the last three months, for which he has been removed from office by Gen. Concha. MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS ON THE PLAINS .-

Troops are to cross the plains this spring, for the protection of the overland emigrants bound for California and Oregon. Orders have been issued for the 4th infantry, now stationed in Oregon, to move across the country, constructing the road, for which appropriations have been made. The companies of the 6th infantry, now at Forts Kearney and Leavenworth, are to follow up the Platte valley, in the old Oregon trail, and go through the mountains at South Pass. The companies stationed at Kan-sas are to embark at Fort Leavenworth, and ascend the Missouri in boats to Fort Benton, there to remain until relieved by the 4th in fantry, some time in the summer, when they too will move across over the route passed over by them on their march from Oregon.

SENSIBLE CRITICISM .- One sentence in the fast proclamation of Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, reads as follows: "And may those called to minister at God's altar, impressed with the truth that national

transgressions can only be corrected by removing individual sins, abstain from political discussions, and secular considerations, to address the spiritual wants of the individual heart." But, as the Boston Advertiser well observes. if the officers of the church have no concern with the affairs of the State, except so far as the behaviour of particular individuals is con-cerned, the officers of the State have no concern with the affairs of the church, except so far as the behaviour of particular individuals is concerned. Hence it would seem to follow that advice to the officers of the church from the Governor, is equally out of place with advice to the officers of the State from clergymen.

A RIOTOUS LEGISLATION IN NEBRASKA.-The closing scenes of the Nebraska Legislature were exciting. The Governor vetoed six bank charters, because it was alleged that they were cor ruptly passed. A crowd of the indignant peo ple pursued the members charged with corruption into the office of the Territorial Secretary to inflict personal chastisement. A member pulled out his revolver, and the Secretary drove the whole crowd into the street, when the mem bers made their escape. Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher preached on the

15th instant at the Westminster Chapel in Be South Brooklyn. He is over eighty-two years of age, and has not preached before in more than a year. In the afternoon he administered

A POET IN THE LAW .- The Bunker Hill Aurora reports, among the cases decided at the late session of the Supreme Court in Middlesex county, the appeal of Ralph Waldo Emerson, from the verdict of an inferior court. We copy the statement of the case:

" Charles Bartlett vs. R. W. Emerson. Mr. Emerson was convicted last June of a trespass on Bartlett's woodland. The jury, in consideration of his verdancy, we presume, only fined him \$50. But he excepted even to that. Being a poet and a philosopher too, we presume he thought he bad a right to invade his neighbor's wood lot. And so the Supreme Court seem to think, for they have set aside the verdict, and ordered a new trial. "Somerby for plaintiff; Train for defendant."

It is hardly fair that this should go the rounds of the press without some explanation. Mr. Emerson is but a nominal party to the suit, the real defendants being the persons from whom he purchased the woodland.

LATER FROM HAYTI. - We have received Haytien dates to February 28th. The chief event of importance seems to have been the celebra-tion of the *fete patronale* of the Emperor, on the 15th. the *Moniteur* speaks in exalted terms of the enthusiasm and devotion manifested by the populace on this occasion, and adds that "their Majesties seemed much affected by the expression of these sentiments of fidelity, which con-tribute so largely to the peace, order and per-manency of the Empire. The city, palace, and public buildings, were decorated with unusual magnificence, and the populace lined in dense throngs all the avenues traversed by their Majesting, whom they related with deafening ap-

pleuse."
The congratulatory addresses of the Marshala of the Empire, Grand Dukes, &c., &c., occupy about half the space of the official journal, and are singularly uniform in matter and style.

MRS. STOWE .- The following in regard to Mrs. Stowe is an extract from a Paris letter of

Feb. 20th, in the New York Times: "Mrs. Stowe is yet in Paris. She lives re-tired in the Foubourg Poissonniere, and sees but little of Americans. She does this in order to devote her attention to the study of French. I learn that she is translating into English, with the view of publishing in the United States, L'Amour dans le Mariage, (Love in Wedlock.) It is also said that she is preparing for the press a work on the poorer classes in Europe, a sort of Uncle Tom in white society. At the reception of M. Biot, at the French Academy a few days ago, Mrs. Stowe, who was

present, had a grand success of curiosity, even in that assemblage of the lions and the lionesses of the litterary world. 'Dred' has not yet appeared in French. Hon, Mrs. Norton and the ladies of Lord Elgin's family are among the few frequent visiters at the house of Mrs. Stowe

KANSAS FREE STATE CONVENTION .- St. Louis, March 23.—The Topeka correspondent of the Democrat says the Kansas Free State Convention, in session there, had under consideration a platform embraced in a series of resolutions, setting forth that the people of the Territory cannot participate in an election under the Constitutional Convention act, without compromisting their sights as American citizens and sing their rights as American citizens, and jeoparding the public peace; that the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of a majority of the citizens of the Territory, and urging Con-gress to grant the immediate admission of the l'erritory as a State into the Union under said Constitution. The resolutions also recom-mend an appeal to the ballot box to settle the differences, and express a determination to abide by the principle of equatter sovereignty, as enunciated in the Kansas and Nebraska

THE DRED SCOTT CASE .- Harrisburg, March 23 .- An exciting debate occurred to-day in the State Senate, on the resolutions condemning the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case. They were finally referred 10. A. L. Murray.*† to a select committee.

GOV. GEARY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESI-

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

Flour, Howard Street - - \$5.87 @ 0.00

lour, City Mi	lls						5.871@ 6.00	١
tye Flour .							3.50 @ 3.75	ı
orn Meal .							3.00 @ 3.25	1
Wheat, white							1.46 @ 1.50	ı
Vheat. red .							1.35 @ 1.38	ı
orn, white -							59 @ 60	ı
orn, yellow							60 (4 64	١
Rye, Pennsylva	ani	8						ı
Lye, Virginia								ı
Jats, Maryland	ds	nd	Vi	roi	nia		40 @ 45	1
lats, Pennsylv	man	is					45 @ 47	۱
Clover Seed Cimothy Seed	•						8.37 (2) 9.00	١
l'imothy Seed	٠						3.50 @ 3.75	ı
TOY. THEOLOGY							15.00 (@20.00	ı
lops							7 @ 14	ł
Potatoes, Merc	er						70 @ 75	۱
sacon, Should	ers						10% (10%	١
Bacon, Sides							12 @ 124	I
Bacon, Hams							*********	ı
ork, Mess -							23.75 (@24.00	ı
Pork. Prime							18.50 @19.00	ı
Beef. Mess -							13.50 @18.00	١
ard, in barre	la						14 @ 14	1
Lard, in kegs							144 (4 15)	1
Wool, Unwash	ed						26 @ 27	1
Wool, Unwash Wool, Washed						٠	33 @ 36	ı
Wool, Pulled							00 (m 0x	ı
Wool, Fleece,	co	mn	non				35 @ 35	ı
Wool, Fleece,	fier	0						1
Wool, Choice	Me	rin	0				50 @ 55	1
Butter, Wester	m,	in	ke	78			13 @ 14	1
Butter, Roll								1
Cheese					٠		(3	
Coffee, Rio -							10 @ 103 15 @ 154	1
Coffee Java							15 (2) 154	d

NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, March 21, 1857.

1	Flour, State brands					\$5.75	@ 6.00
ı	Flour. State brands.	ex.	tra			6.00	(a) 6.25
3	Flour, Western -					6.60	@ 6.75
3	Flour, Western - Flour, Southern -					6.25	@ 6.60
ä	Rve Flour					3.50	@ 5.12
2	Corn Meal					3.25	Q 3.30
ij	Wheat white	-				1.65	(a) 1.67
ì	Wheat, red					1.55	@ 0.00
ı	Wheat, red Corn, white					67	(0) 71
	Corn, yellow					67	Ø 70 Ø 90
1	Rva	-				88	(a 90
	Oats					51	@ 53
	Oats · · · · · · · Clover Seed · ·			٠		11.00	@12.00
	Timothe Soud	1451	23	2		3 00	(a) 3.25
	Hay					80	(a 87
۱	Hops			٠		10	(4) 11
H	Hay			٠		10 9	@ 91
ij	Bacon, Sides - Bacon, Hams					10	(as 104
	Bacon, Hams					11	@ 111
1	FORK, Mess					24.12	(0,24.25)
ı	Pork. Prime					18.50	@19.00
ø	Beef				-1	12.25	@13.25
i	Lard, in barrels .					14	a 144
Į	Lard, in kegs					00	@ 00
d	Butter, Western -			٠		17	(a) 22
2	Butter, State					20	@ 24
8	Cheese			٠		12	@ 13
ı	Coffee, Rio					10	(a) 11
ı	Coffee Java					00	(2) 15
Ñ	Wool. Unwashed .			٠		00	(m 00
H	Wool Washed					45	@ 00
ı	Wool, Pulled					33	(2) 00
9	Wool, Fleece, comm	ion				00	
9	Wool, Fleece, fine					36	@ 52
1	Iron Scotch Pig.				1	29.50	@30.00
9	Lime, Rockland . Lime, common .					1.40	@ 0.00
8	Lime, common .					1.10	@ 00

AS FAR AS ELECTED.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, THE SENATE-(Sixty-two members.) Term expires.
ALABAMA.
Albert G. Brown - 1859
MICHIGAN,
Jamin Fitzpatrick - 1851
Charles E. Stuart - 1850 Z. Chandler 1859 Miss - 1861 J. L. Green T. Polk Lafayette S. Foster James Diron 1861 NEW HAMPSHIRE 1863 John P. Hale -CALIFORNIA. 1861 New YORK. 1863 William H. Seward Preston King - 1859 NEW JERSEY. - 1863 William Wright -DRLAWARE David L. Yulee 1861 NORTH CAROLIN 1863 David S. Reid* S. R. Mallory GEORG Robert Toombs INDIANA John Bell* - 1859 Sam. Houstons - Thomas J Rusk - VKKMON MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce
Anthony Kennedy* - 1861 WISCONSIN - 1863 Charles Durkes -Mississipii. Jefferson Davis -- 1863

ESCAPITULATION BY FIGURES. Democrats, (in Roman) -Republicans, (in Italics)

* Know Nothings Total members - . . THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Two hundred and thirty-four members. ARKANSAS. 1. A. B. Greenwood.* 2. Ed. A. Warren. BELAWARE. 1. William G. Whiteley. FLORIDA. 1. George S. Hawkins. ILLINOIS.

1. E. B. Washburn. *† 6. Thos. L. Harris. 2. J. E. Farnsworth, † 7. Jas. C. Allen.* 3. Owen Lovejoy.† 8. Robert Smith. 4. William Kellogg.† 5. Isaac N. Morris. INDIANA 7. John G. Davis. 1. James Lockhart. 2. Wm. H. English.* 8. James Wilson,+ 3. James Hughes. 9. Schuyler Colfax.* 4. James B. Foley. 10. Sam. Brenton.*† 5. David Kilgore. 11. John U. Pettit.* 6. James M. Grigg. iOWA.

1. Sam. R. Curtis. † 2. Timothy Davis. † MAINE. 1. John M. Wood.*† 4. F. H. Morse.* 2. Chas. J. Gitman. 5. I. Washburn, jr. *+ 3. N. Abbott.† 6. S. C. Foster.† MASSACHUSETTS. 1. Robert B. Hall.*† 7. N. P. Banks.* 2. Jas. Buffinton.*† 8. C. L. Knapp.* W. S. Damrell.*† 9. Eli Thayer.† 10. C. C. Chaffee. *† 4. L. B. Comins. * † 5. A. Burlingame.*† 11. Henry L. Dawes.† 6. Timothy Davis.*† MICHIGAN.

1. W. A. Howard.* 3. D. Walbridge.* 2. Henry Waldron.*† 4. D. C. Leach.† MISSOURI. 1. F. P. Blair, jr. 5. S. H. Woodson ! 6. John S. Phelps.* 2. — Anderson. 1 3. Jas. S. Green. 7. Sam. Caruthers. 4. - Craig.1 NEW JERSEY. 4. John Huyler. 5. J. R. Wortendyke. 1. I. D. Clawson.*† 2. G. R. Robbins.*†

NEW YORK. 1. John A. Searing. 18. C. B. Cochrane. George Taylor.
 Dan. E. Sickles. 19. Oliver A. Morse.†

20. O. B. Matteson.* 21. H. Bennett.*† 4. John Kelly.* 5. Wm. B. Maclay. 22. H. C. Goodwin. 6. John Cochrane. 23. Chas. B. Hoard. 7. Elijah Ward. 24. A. P. Granger.* 25. Ed. B. Morgan.* 26. E. B. Pottle.† 27. J. M. Parker.*† 11. Wm. F. Russell. 28. Wm. H. Kelsey. 12. John Thompson. 29. S. G. Andrews. 13. Ab. B. Olin. 30, J. W. Sherman. 14. Erastus Corning. 31. S. M. Burroughs. 15 Edward Dodd.*† 32. Israel T. Hatch, 16. Geo. W. Palmer t 33. R. E. Fenton.† 17. F. E. Spinner.*†

1. G. H. Pendleton. 11. V. B. Horton. *+ 2. W. S. Grovesbeck.
3. L. D. Campbell.*†
4. M. H. Nichols.*† 12. Samuel S. Cox. - Hall.

PENNSYLVANIA. 14. G. A. Grow.*† 1. T. B. Florence.* 15. Alison White. 16. John J. Abel. 2. Ed. J. Morris.† 3. James Landy. 4. H. M. Phillips. 17. Wilson Reilly. 18. John R. Edie. *† Owen Jones. 19. John Covode.*† 6. John Hickman.* 7. Henry Chapman. 8. J. G. Jones.* 20. Wm. Montgomery. 21. David Ritchie.*† 9. A. E. Roberts. *+ 22. S. A. Purviance.* 23. Wm. Stewart.† 10. J. C. Kunkel.*+ 11. Wm. L. Dewart. 24. J. L. Gillis.

12. J. C. Montgomery. 25. John Dick.*† SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. John McQueen.*

4. P. S. Brooks.* 5. James L. Orr.* 2. Wm. P. Mills. 6. Wm. W. Boyce,* 3. L. M. Keitt.* VERMONT. 1. E. P. Walton. 3. H. E. Royce. 2. J. S. Morrill.*†

WISCONSIN. 1. John F. Potter. + 3. C. Billinghurst. * † 2. C.C. Washburn.*+ Members of the present Congress. Buchaneers - - - 62 † Republicans - - - 35 t Knew Nothings -Total - - - - 100

CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.

Honesdale Co., Pa., January 10, 1850

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I was attacked with the Liver Complaint, which appa rently brought me to the brink of the grave. During my sickness, I was attended by three physicians in o place, but received no help. I also tried the various rem edies recommended for such complaints, but they afforded me no relief. As a last resort, I was persuaded to try Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by using four bottles I was restored to better health than I have enjoyed before for ten years. This statement may be relied upon BETSEY PERRIN

us strictly true.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle. The above certificate was given in the presence of Dr. A. Strong, of Honesdale, who is well known in his viern

ity as a successful practitioner. If genuine, signed I. BUTTS.

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Copt. John Brown.

My Old Friends Persident Of Sarrival, was instituted and photocent structured of the method who and what you are a law to the me know who and what you are. I have know you many years, and have long sent method song as I have known you. I know your unshrinking bravery, your self-saic general of the coase and Gov. Robinson.

The Governor states that fifty men were there are dealing to the plants of Congress in aid of quiltons in health's against each of the parts of Congress in aid of quiltons in health's against each of the parts of Congress in aid of quiltons in health's against each of the Territory, in the form the South the East or of Congress in aid of quiltons in hostility against each of the Territory in the service of foreigners, and return to their home; and to fulfill the pleages made at the time of foreigners, and return to their home; and for the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandarin system, that did of George's parts and the Mandar 13. John Sherman.* 14. Philemon Bliss.*† 16. O. B. Thompson.† 17. Wm. Lawrence. 18. Benj. Leiter.*† 19. Edward Wade.*† 5, Richard Mott. *1 6. J. R. Cockere 7. Aaron Harlan.*† 8. Benj. Stanton.* 20. J. R. Giddings.*† 10. Joseph Miller. 21. J. A. Bingham.*†